DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 217 220 CE 032 832

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TITLE Industrial Sewing Instructional Materials Evaluation, 7/1/81-6/15/82.
INSTITUTION South Carolina State Dept. of Education, Columbia. Office of Vocational Education.
PUB DATE 82
NOTE 74p.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Educational Planning; *Formative Evaluation; Home Economics; Instructional Materials; *Material Development; Occupational Home Economics; *Pretests Posttests; Secondary Education; *Sewing Instruction; Sewing Machine Operators; *Test Construction; Test Items; Tests; Textbook Evaluation; Vocational Education
IDENTIFIERS South Carolina

ABSTRACT

A project was conducted to evaluate the industrial sewing instructional materials used in South Carolina secondary home economics programs to determine the extent to which they enabled students to achieve the cognitive performance skills and tasks incorporated in the curriculum. Procedures used in the evaluation were the following: (1) the first and second semester instructional materials and objectives were examined to identify cognitive skill requirements and performance tasks to be incorporated in the tests; (2) the test items were selected, reviewed, and verified; (3) the tests (pretests/posttests) were constructed, reviewed, and printed; (4) tests were to be administered at 22 test sites at various locations within the state to first year industrial sewing students; and (5) the results of the tests were to be analyzed and reported. (The document contains pretests/posttests for both the first and second semester industrial sewing curriculum materials. The first semester tests contain 49 multiple-choice questions; while the second semester industrial sewing tests contain 33 multiple-choice items and one matching exercise.) (KC)

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ED217220

Industrial Sewing Instructional Materials Evaluation,

7/1/81 - 6/15/82

Amelia T. Brailsford
Principal Investigator

South Carolina Department of Education
Office of Vocational Education

CE 032 832

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INDUSTRIAL SEWING POST-TEST

SEMESTER I
FORM A

FULL NAME _____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

DATE _____
MONTH DAY YEAR

TEACHER'S NAME [redacted]

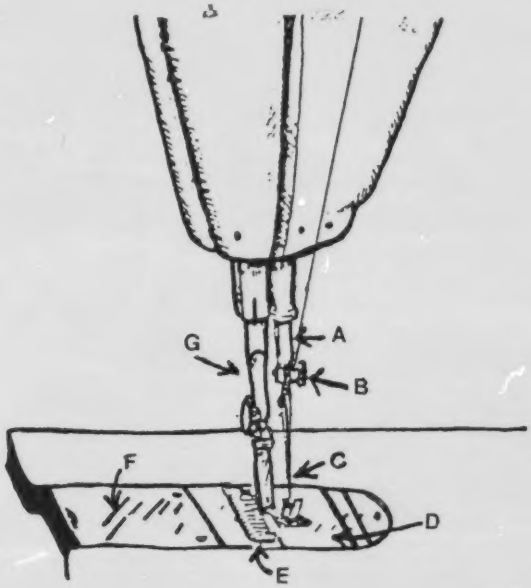
GRADE _____

The test you are going to take asks questions about things you will learn in this course. Finding out how much you know before you begin to study about Industrial Sewing will help us to plan for instruction. You are NOT expected to know all of the items on this test. However, it is very important that you read each question carefully and do the best you can.

Write your name, the date and your teacher's name on the front of the test booklet before you begin working.

Directions: Questions 1 through 3 are matching exercises. Answer each by writing the correct letter from Column B in the blank beside each item in Column A.

The picture below has arrows pointing to different parts of a single needle lockstitch machine. Each arrow is labeled with a letter. Use the picture to answer matching exercise 1.



1. Column A contains statements about the parts of the machine in the picture. Column B contains a list of the arrows which point to different parts. For each statement in Column A, place the letter of the arrow in Column B which points to the correct part. Choices in Column B may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Column A	Column B
____ The part of the machine called the throat plate.	Arrow A
	Arrow B
____ The part of the machine which feeds the material.	Arrow C
____ The part which opens for access to the bobbin.	Arrow D
	Arrow E
____ The part which holds the needle.	Arrow F
____ The part of the machine called the bed plate.	Arrow G

2. Column A contains statements about different types of zippers. Match the zipper type with the appropriate statement by placing the letter of the correct zipper type on the line in Column A. Zipper types may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

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____ Is set in such a way that it looks like the seam of the garment.	A. Kissing zipper
____ Used in garments like jackets which open completely.	B. Invisible zipper
____ A zipper which is closed at the top and the bottom.	C. Separating zipper
____ A zipper which is open at the top and the bottom.	D. Side placket zipper
____ Requires a centered application.	E. Cut-in zipper

3. Column A below contains pictures of various types of collars. Match the pictures with the correct collar name by placing the letter of the collar name from Column B beside the picture in Column A. Names from Column B may be used once, or not at all.

Column A

Column B

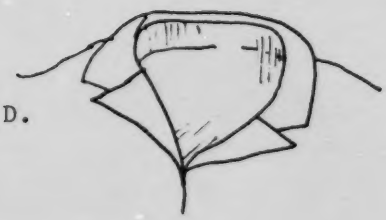
A. Wing collar
B. Shawl collar
C. Convertible collar
D. Cowl collar
E. Mandarin collar
F. Peter Pan collar
G. Cape collar

___ A.

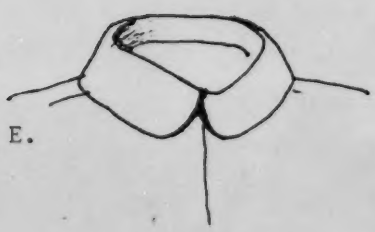
___ B.

___ C.

___ D.

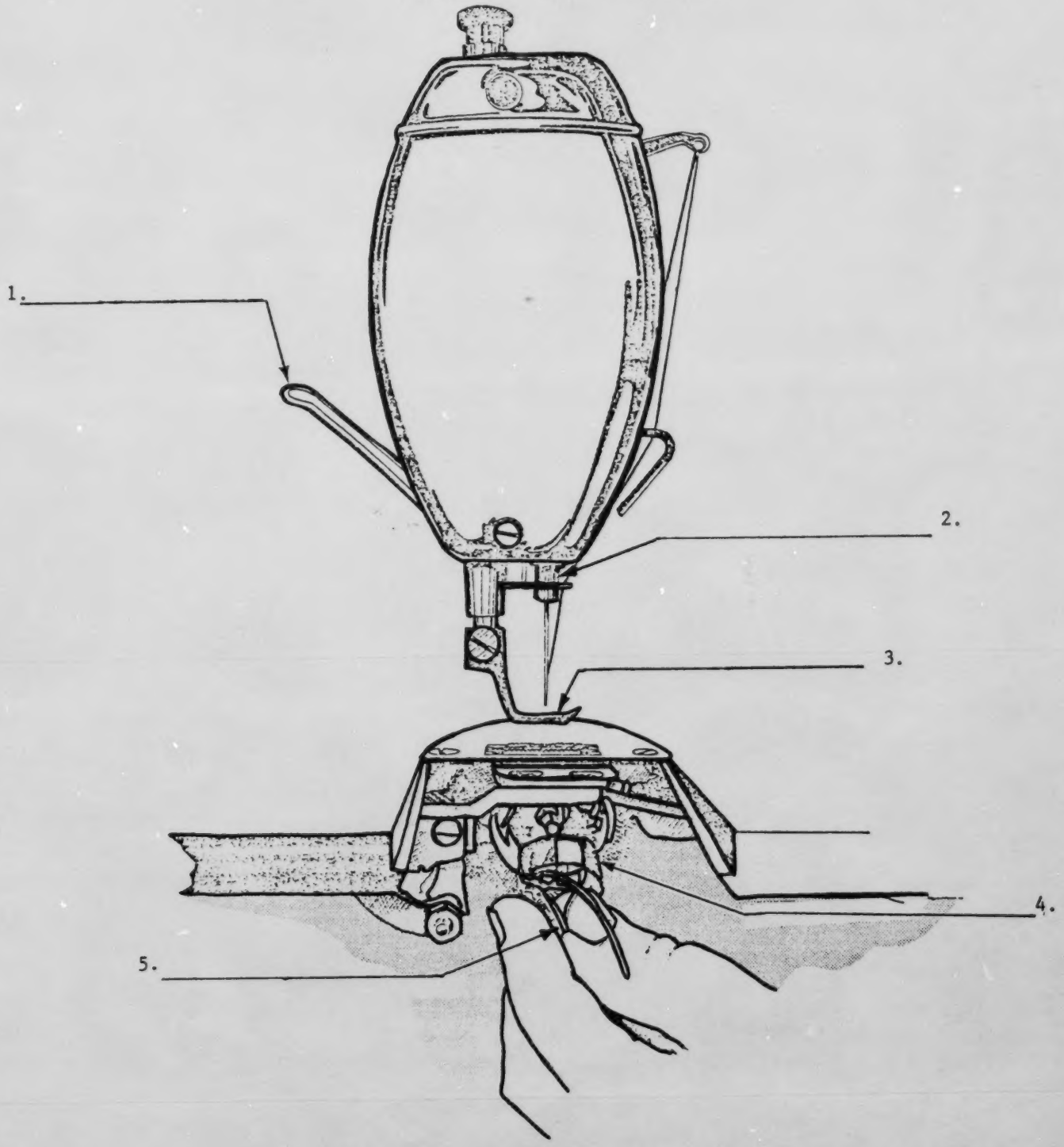


___ E.



4. Directions: In this picture of a single needle lockstitch machine there are five arrows. Each arrow points to one part of the machine. On the line beside each number, write in the name of the part to which the arrow points.

Lockstitch Machine Front View



5. Listed below are characteristics of sewing machines. In the blank beside each statement, place an "H" if it is true of a home sewing machine, a "C" if it is true of a commercial machine.

____ Stitching may be stopped quickly during sewing by applying brakes.

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____ Presser Foot is raised by a hand lever only.

____ Presser Foot is raised by either a hand lever or a knee lift.

6. The list below describes some different sewing operations. On the blank line beside the operation, write a "C" if the operator should use a cloverleaf gauge, write a "T" if the operator should use a T gauge, and write "CT" if the operator could use either type of gauge.

____ To sew a bustline seam.

____ To sew a seam joining a skirt and bodice at the waist.

____ To set a sleeve in an armhole.

____ To sew a French seam.

7. Listed below are two procedures for setting collars. Write a "c" in the space beside the procedure which describes the circle method of setting a collar. Write an "s" beside the procedure which describes the sandwich method for setting a collar.

____ Procedure 1.

A. Sew the back neck facing.
B. Center the collar between the bodice and the facing.
C. Stitch required seam allowance.
D. Fold the facing back with the seam and staystitch.

____ Procedure 2.

A. Match the collar to notches in neck.
B. Sew underside of the collar to the bodice.
C. Fold the outside edge of the collar back over the seam. Sew from end of collar to notch.

8. For each of the collars listed below, write a "c" in the blank if it should be set using the circle method, write an "s" in the blank if it should be set using the sandwich method, or write "CS" in the blank if it could be set by either method.

____ A. Mandarin.

____ B. Tie and Ascot.

____ C. Cape Collar.

____ D. Cowl Neck.

____ E. Turtleneck.

____ F. Wing.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 9 THROUGH 45

Questions 9 through 45 are all multiple choice items. For each question place an "X" in the block beside the correct answer. Questions 9 through 21 all ask you to look at pictures or read information which is provided. For these, look at the picture or read the information carefully before answering.

Directions: Questions 9 through 11 all refer to the four want ads in the block below. Read each ad carefully and then answer the questions. You may re-read the ads before answering, if you wish.

WANT AD 1	WANT AD 2
Industrial sewing operator. 3 years experience, dependable, will work any shift. 787-0007.	Sewing machine operator wanted. 6-day work week. Good benefits. Experience preferred. Write P. O. Box 000, Anytown, S. C.
WANT AD 3	**WANT AD 4**
Experienced sewing machine operator wanted. 5-day work week. Call 782-1112 for interview appointment.	Sewing machine operator wanted. Afternoon shift. Must be dependable. Apply in person only. Personnel Department, Clothing Industries, 5504 State Street.

9. Which of the want ads was written by a person looking for a job?

___ A. Ad 1 ___ C. Ad 3

___ B. Ad 2 ___ D. Ad 4

10. Which of the ads should NOT be answered by someone who wishes to work in the morning?

___ A. Ad 1 ___ C. Ad 3

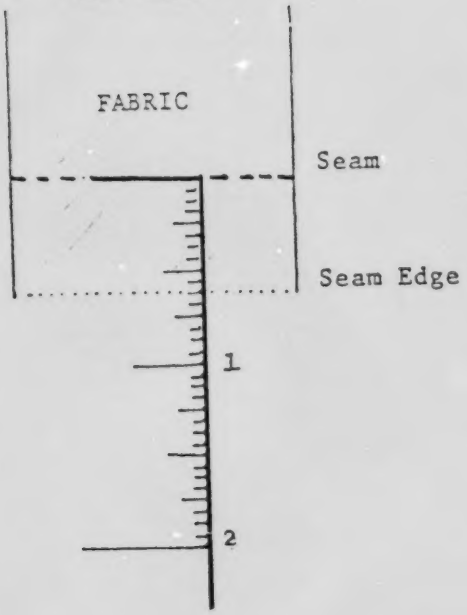
___ B. Ad 2 ___ D. Ad 4

11. Which of the ads should be answered by letter?

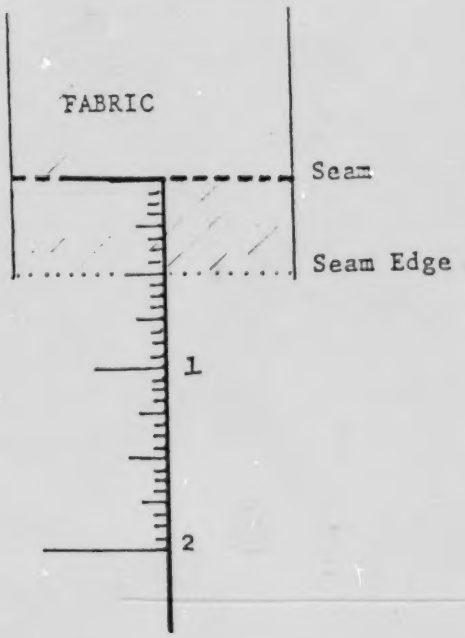
___ A. Ad 1 ___ C. Ad 3

___ B. Ad 2 ___ D. Ad 4

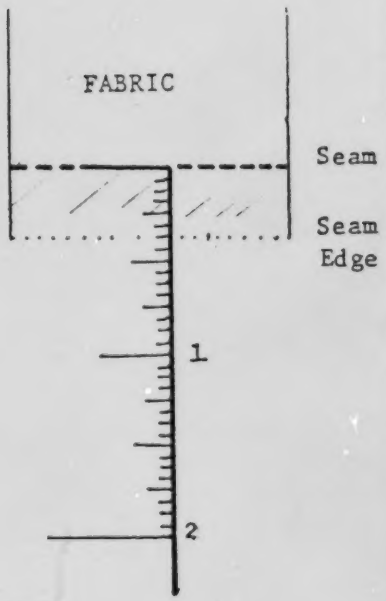
Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



12. In each of the pictures above, a seam is being measured with a ruler. In which of the pictures is there a 1/2 inch seam allowance?

____ A. Picture 1.

____ B. Picture 2.

____ C. Picture 3.

13. In which of the pictures above is there a 3/8 inch seam allowance?

____ A. Picture 1.

____ B. Picture 2.

____ C. Picture 3.

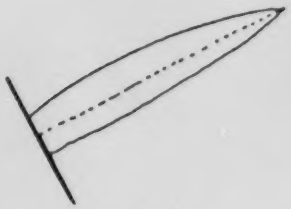
14. In which of the pictures above is there a 5/8 inch seam allowance?

____ A. Picture 1.

____ B. Picture 2.

____ C. Picture 3.

15. Constructing a dart from markings such as the picture below will result in which type of dart?



____ A. Shaped dart.

____ B. Vertical dart.

____ C. Semi-slanted dart.

16. The procedure below is used to construct which type of seam?

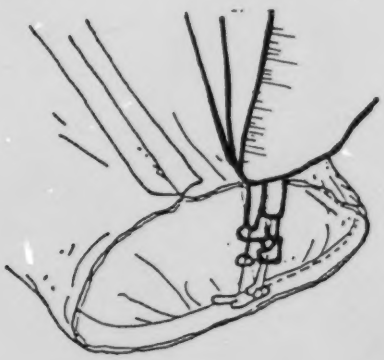
PROCEDURE

Step 1. Place two pieces of fabric with wrong sides together.
Step 2. Stitch a straight seam 1/8 inch from the edge.
Step 3. Turn the fabric with right sides together using the first seam as the fold line.
Step 4. Stitch a straight seam 5/8 inch from the edge.

____ A. French seam.

____ B. Flat fell seam.

17. The picture below is an example of which type of sleeve?

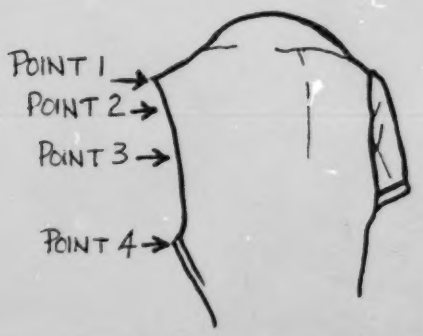


____ A. Shirred sleeve.

____ B. Pleated sleeve.

____ C. Darted sleeve.

18. In order for a full sleeve to be set into the armhole below, the notch at the sleeve crown should be matched with which points?



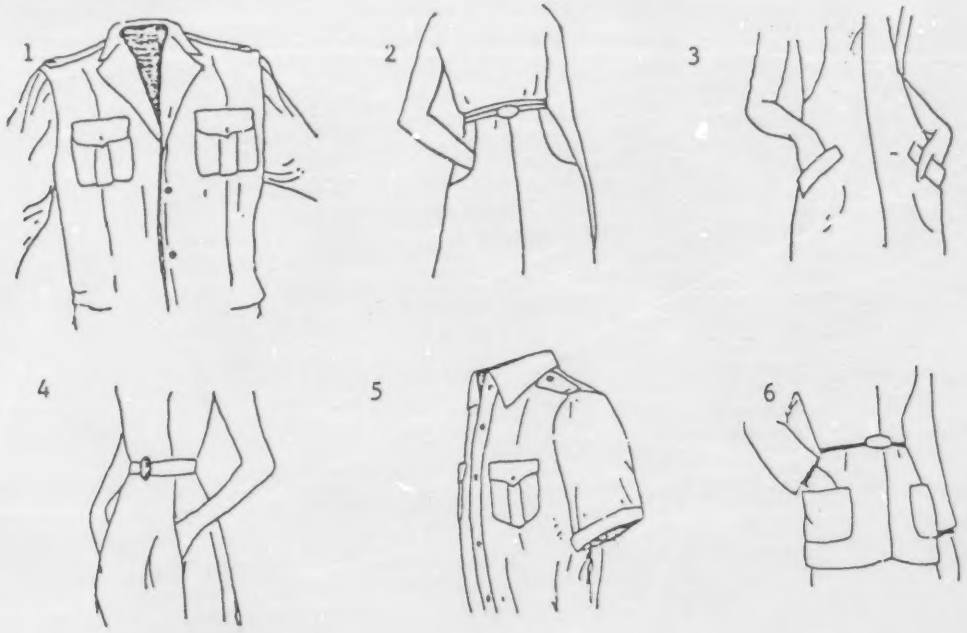
____ A. Point 1.

____ B. Point 2.

____ C. Point 3.

____ D. Point 4.

Questions 19 through 21 all refer to the figure below, which contains pictures of different types of pockets.



19. Which of the pictures from Figure 1 is an example of an inside pocket?

____ A. Picture 1.

____ B. Picture 3.

____ C. Picture 5.

____ D. Picture 6.

20. Which of the pictures from Figure 1 is an example of a patch pocket?

____ A. Picture 2.

____ B. Picture 3.

____ C. Picture 4.

____ D. Picture 5.

21. Which of the pictures from Figure 1 shows a pocket which is most likely to be made from fabric other than that of the garment?

____ A. Picture 1.

____ B. Picture 4.

____ C. Picture 5.

____ D. Picture 6.

22. Which of the following terms describes stitching which is done in order to prevent seams from raveling?

____ A. Topstitching

____ B. Backstitching

23. Which of the following best defines topstitching?

____ A. Stitching done in order to finish the seam edge of a garment.

____ B. Stitching done in order to prevent garment seams from raveling.

____ C. Stitching which is visible on right side of the garment.

24. Listed below are four needle specification sizes. Which of the choices describes the smallest of the four needles?

____ A. .022

____ B. .032

____ C. .054

____ D. .084

25. Which of the needle sizes listed below would be used to sew a silk garment?

____ A. 12

____ B. 24

____ C. 28

26. If the fabric does not feed smoothly during sewing, which of the following parts should be adjusted?

____ A. Tension assembly

____ B. Take up

____ C. Presser bar

27. Which one of the following machine parts must the thread go through in order for the bobbin to fill properly?

____ A. Regulator disc

____ B. Slack thread regulator

____ C. Take up eyelet

____ C. Needle bar thread

28. Which of the following parts is used to position the needle when the machine is stopped?

____ A. Treadle

____ B. Hand wheel

____ C. Take up

____ D. Knee lifter

29. When threading the machine, the needle should be in which of the following positions?

____ A. Lowest possible position

____ B. Center position

____ C. Highest possible position

30. In a row of stitching, which of the following causes the bobbin thread to show on the right side of the material?

____ A. The tension of the needle thread is too loose.

____ B. The tension of the needle thread is too tight.

____ C. The tension of the bobbin thread is to loose.

31. A tool known as a "T gauge" is used to accurately measure which of the following?

____ A. The length of a straight seam.

____ B. The length of a curved seam.

____ C. The width of a straight seam.

____ D. The width of a curved seam.

32. Which of the following is done to reduce bulk when making a collar?

____ A. Trimming

____ B. Clipping

____ C. Notching

33. Which of the following darts is sometimes used in place of two darts?

____ A. Curved dart

____ B. Pointed dart

____ C. Semi-slanted dart

____ D. Armseye dart

34. The most important purpose of bustline darts is to provide which of the following?

____ A. Shape

____ B. Fit

35. In constructing a dart, the stitching begins at which point?

____ A. Wide end of dart.

____ B. Pointed end of dart.

____ C. Middle point of dart.

36. In order to insure a smooth flat point in a dart, the operator should do which of the following?

____ A. Backstitch the wide end of the dart.

____ B. Backstitch the pointed end of the dart.

____ C. Sew a few stitches along the fold of the dart.

37. Which of the following seams may be finished on the edge by pinking?

____ A. Plain straight seam.

____ B. French seam.

____ C. Flat fell seam.

38. Which of the following statements about a straight seam is NOT true?

____ A. It may be used to join two pieces of fabric.

____ B. It may be used to join more than two pieces of fabric.

____ C. It is sewn so that the row of stitching is a uniform width from the edge.

____ D. The seam width becomes gradually wider as it is sewn.

39. Which of the following provides a very neat seam on the inside and is often used with very sheer fabric?

____ A. Pinked straigh: seam.

____ B. Flat fell seam.

____ C. French seam.

40. Which of the following types of cuffs is made using a sergestitch machine?

____ A. One piece plain cuff.

____ B. Two piece plain cuff.

____ C. One piece rib cuff.

41. Which of the following best describes a properly set regular cuff?

____ A. Cuff has more fullness at the front of the sleeve.

____ B. Cuff has more fullness at the back of the sleeve.

____ C. The fullness is evenly distributed around the sleeve.

42. Which of the following methods is used to construct a tailored sleeve without fullness?

____ A. Pleat sleeve, then sew sleeve seam.

____ B. Dart sleeve, then sew sleeve seam.

____ C. Set in sleeve, then sew sleeve seam.

____ D. Shirr sleeve, then sew sleeve seam.

43. For which of the following types of sleeves is the sleeve cap fed with the index finger at the presser foot causing the cap to gather as it is stitched?

____ A. Darted sleeve.

____ B. Pleated sleeve.

____ C. Shirred sleeve.

____ D. Sleeve cut as part of the garment.

44. Which of the following zippers is NOT a type of conventional zipper?

____ A. Cut-in zipper.

____ B. Invisible zipper.

____ C. Kissing zipper.

____ D. Separating zipper.

45. Which of the statements is NOT true of patch pockets?

____ A. May be made in different sizes.

____ B. May be made in different shapes.

____ C. Are set on the outside of the garment.

____ D. Are usually of different material than the garment.

Directions: Questions 46 through 49 all require you to do some arithmetic to figure the answer. There is a blank sheet of paper in the back of the test booklet which may be used for scratch work. After you have worked the problems, write the correct answer on the blank line.

46. Change each of the fractions below to an equal fraction with a denominator of 16.

____ 3/4 = ?/16.

____ 3/8 = ?/16.

____ 5/8 = ?/16.

47. In a certain plant, workers are paid 20¢ for each piece of work completed. If a worker completed 300 pieces, how much money would the operator earn?

$____.____

48. In a certain plant, production was set at $4.00 per 300 collars per hour. A worker who meets the hourly quota would earn how much money at the end of an eight hour day?

$____.____

49. If a bundle contains 5 pieces, how many bundles must you complete per hour to meet an hourly quota of 100?

_____

Work arithmetic problems 46-49 in the space below.

SC 8213104

INDUSTRIAL SEWING PRE-TEST
SEMESTER I
FORM B

FULL NAME _____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

DATE _____
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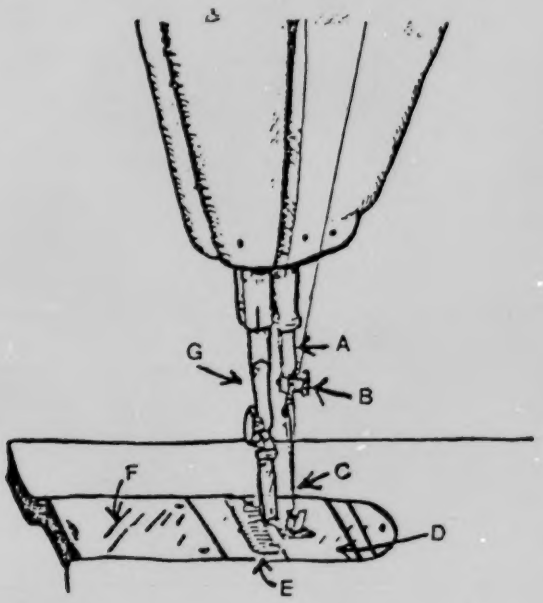

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____ C.

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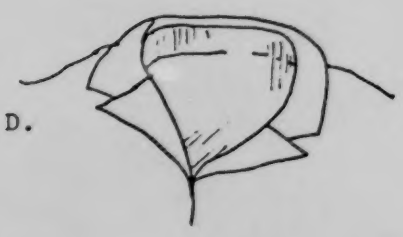
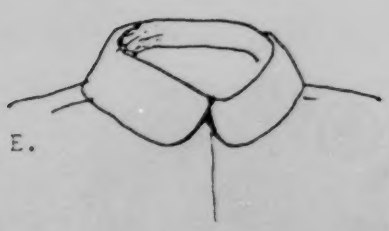


____ E.



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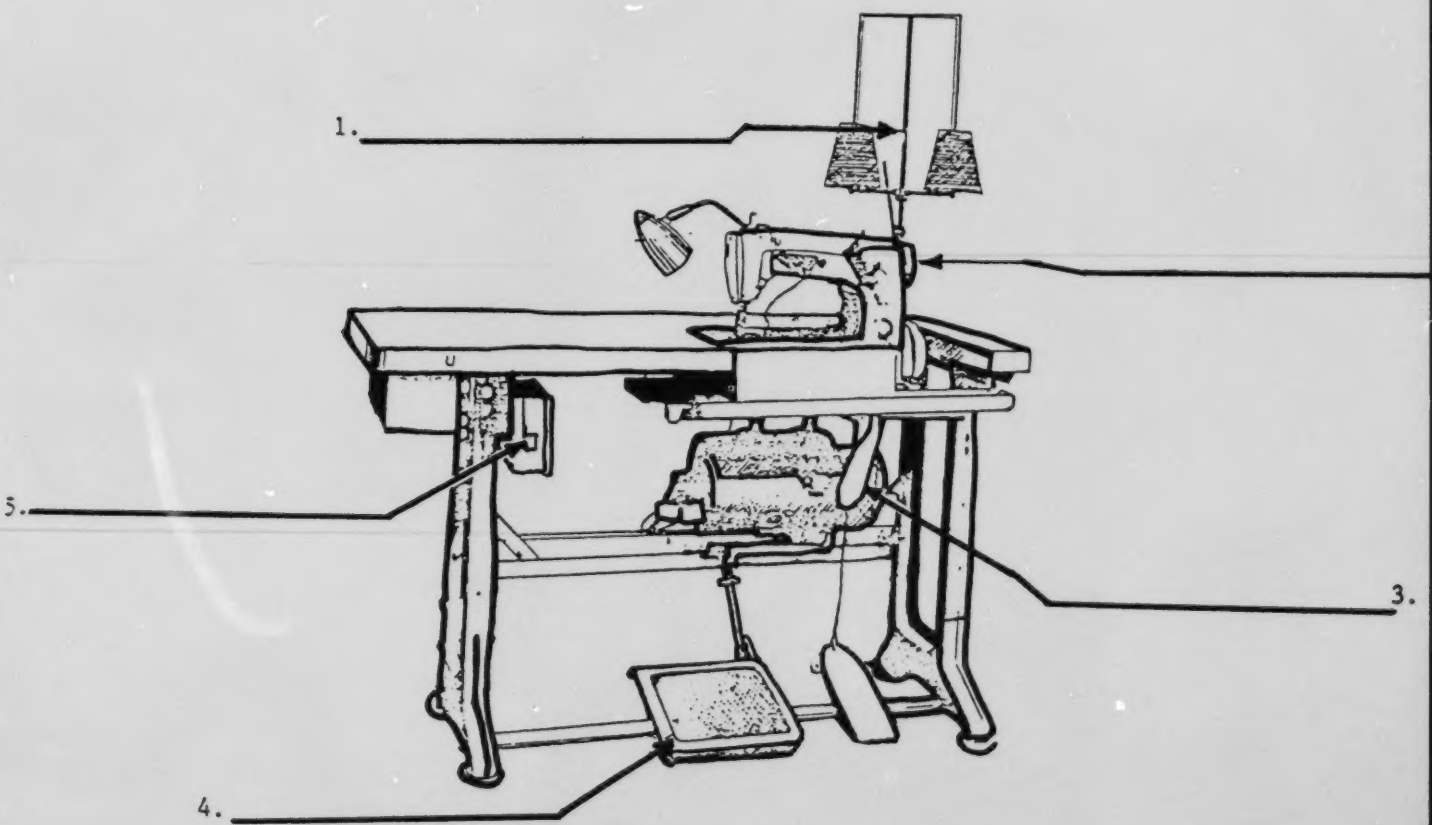

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D. Fold the facing back with the seam and staystitch.

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C. Fold the outside edge of the collar back over the seam. Sew from end of collar to notch.

8. For each of the collars listed below, write a "c" in the blank if it should be set using the circle method, write an "s" in the blank if it should be set using the sandwich method, or write "CS" in the blank if it could be set by either method.

____ A. Mandarin.

____ B. Tie and Ascot.

____ C. Cape Collar.

____ D. Cowl Neck.

____ E. Turtleneck.

____ F. Wing.

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Questions 9 through 45 are all multiple choice items. For each question place an "X" in the block beside the correct answer. Questions 9 through 21 all ask you to look at pictures or read information which is provided. For these, look at the picture or read the information carefully before answering.

Directions: Questions 9 through 11 all refer to the four want ads in the block below. Read each ad carefully and then answer the questions. You may re-read the ads before answering, if you wish.

WANT AD 1	WANT AD 2
Industrial sewing operator. 3 years' experience, dependable, will work any shift. 787-0007.	Sewing machine operator wanted. 6-day work week. Good benefits. Experience preferred. Write P. O. Box 000, Anytown, S. C.
WANT AD 3	**WANT AD 4**
Experienced sewing machine operator wanted. 5-day work week. Call 782-1112 for interview appointment.	Sewing machine operator wanted. Afternoon shift. Must be dependable. Apply in person only. Personnel Department, Clothing Industries, 5504 State Street.

9. Which of the want ads was written by a person looking for a job?

____ Ad 1. ____ Ad 3.

____ Ad 2. ____ Ad 4.

10. Which of the want ads should NOT be answered by someone who wishes to have 2 days off each week?

____ Ad 1. ____ Ad 3.

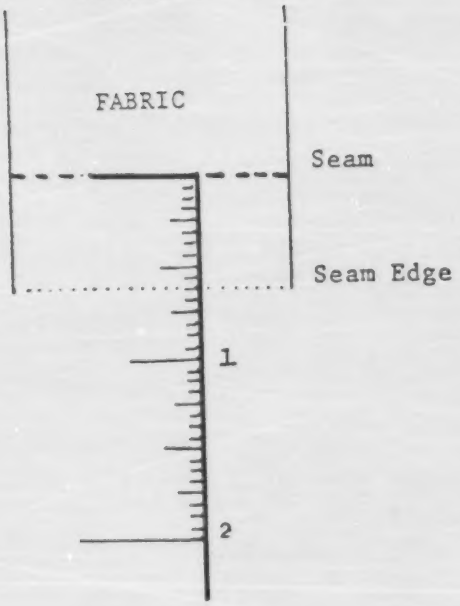
____ Ad 2. ____ Ad 4.

11. Which of the ads should be answered by going to the personnel office?

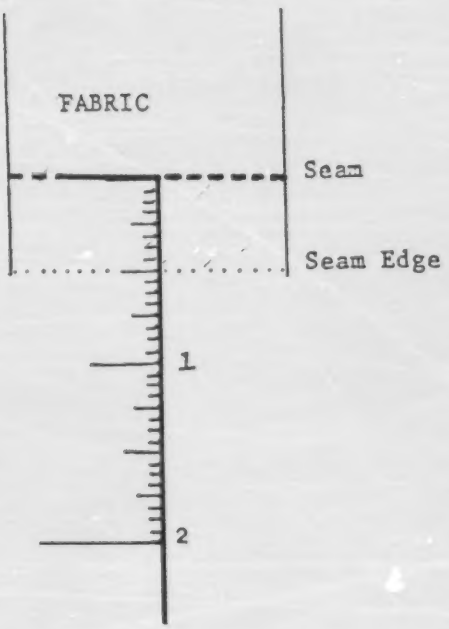
____ Ad 1. ____ Ad 3.

____ Ad 2. ____ Ad 4.

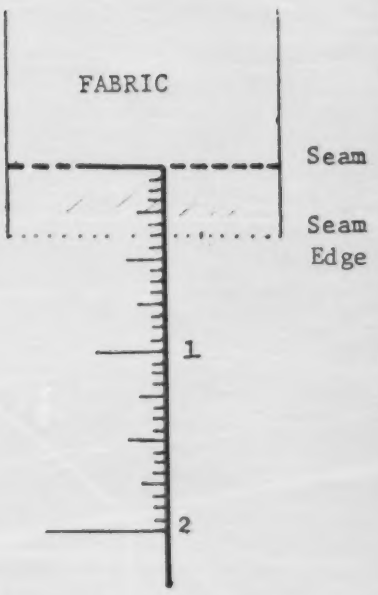
Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



12. In each of the pictures above, a seam is being measured with a ruler. In which of the pictures is there a 1/2 inch seam allowance?

___ A. Picture 1.

___ B. Picture 2.

___ C. Picture 3.

13. In which of the pictures above is there a 3/8 inch seam allowance?

___ A. Picture 1.

___ B. Picture 2.

___ C. Picture 3.

14. In which of the pictures above is there a 5/8 inch seam allowance?

___ A. Picture 1.

___ B. Picture 2.

___ C. Picture 3.

15. Constructing a dart from markings such as the picture below will result in which type of dart?

____ A. Shaped dart.

____ B. Vertical dart.

____ C. Semi-slanted dart.

16. The procedure below is used to construct which type of seam?

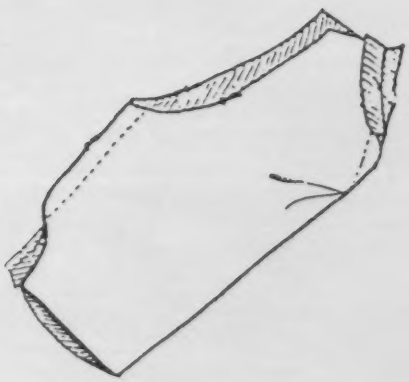
PROCEDURE

Step 1. Place two pieces of fabric with wrong sides together.
Step 2. Stitch a straight seam 1/8 inch from the edge.
Step 3. Turn the fabric with right sides together using the first seam as the fold line.
Step 4. Stitch a straight seam 5/8 inch from the edge.

____ A. French seam.

____ B. Flat fell seam.

17. The picture below is an example of which type of sleeve?

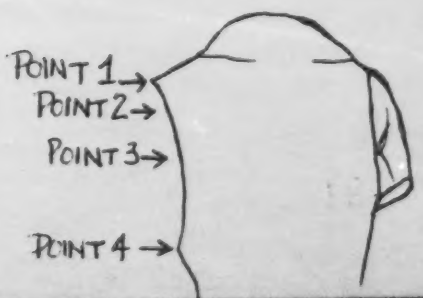


____ A. Shirred sleeve.

____ B. Pleated sleeve.

____ C. Darted sleeve.

18. In order for a full sleeve to be set into the armhole below, the notch at the sleeve crown should be matched with which points?



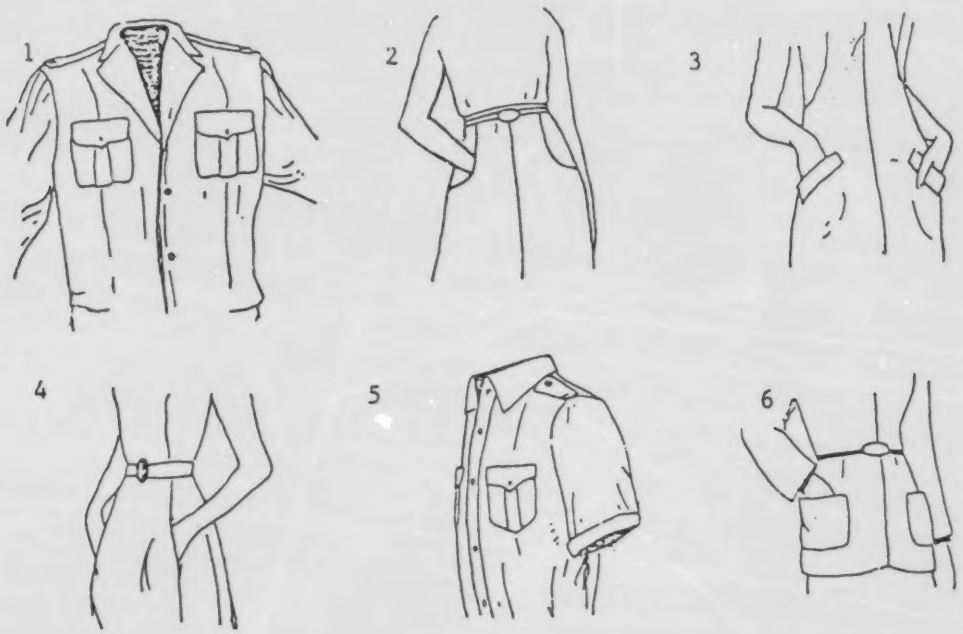
____ A. Point 1.

____ B. Point 2.

____ C. Point 3.

____ D. Point 4.

Questions 19 through 21 all refer to the figure below, which contains pictures of different types of pockets.



19. Which of the pictures from Figure 1 is an example of an inside pocket?

____ A. Picture 1.

____ B. Picture 3.

____ C. Picture 5.

____ D. Picture 6.

20. Which of the pictures from Figure 1 is an example of a patch pocket?

____ A. Picture 2.

____ B. Picture 3.

____ C. Picture 4.

____ D. Picture 5.

21. Which of the pictures from Figure 1 shows a pocket which is most likely to be made from fabric other than that of the garment?

____ A. Picture 1.

____ B. Picture 4.

____ C. Picture 5.

____ D. Picture 6.

22. Which of the following terms describes stitching which is done in order to prevent seams from raveling?

____ A. Topstitching.

____ B. Backstitching.

23. Which of the following best defines topstitching?

____ A. Stitching done in order to finish the seam edge of a garment.

____ B. Stitching done in order to prevent garment seams from raveling.

____ C. Stitching which is visible on right side of the garment.

24. Listed below are four needle specification sizes. Which of the choices describes the smallest of the four needles?

____ A. .022

____ B. .032

____ C. .054

____ D. .084

25. Which of the needle sizes listed below would be used to sew a silk garment?

____ A. 12

____ B. 24

____ C. 28

26. The path of the needle thread is controlled by which of the following?

____ A. Feed dog.

____ B. Treadle.

____ C. Thread guides.

____ D. Needle bar.

27. Which of the following is done to reduce bulk when making a collar?

____ A. Trimming

____ B. Clipping

____ C. Notching

28. Which of the following darts is sometimes used in place of two darts?

____ A. Curved dart.

____ B. Pointed dart.

____ C. Semi-slanted dart.

____ D. Armseye dart.

29. The most important purpose of vertical darts is to provide which of the following?

____ A. Shape

____ B. Fit

30. In constructing a dart, the stitching begins at which point?

____ A. Wide end of dart.

____ B. Pointed end of dart.

____ C. Middle point of dart.

31. In order to insure a smooth flat point in a dart, the operator should do which of the following?

____ A. Backstitch the wide end of the dart.

____ B. Backstitch the pointed end of the dart.

____ C. Sew a few stitches along the fold of the dart.

32. Which of the following machine parts must the thread go through in order for the bobbin to fill properly?

____ A. Regulator disc.

____ B. Slack thread regulator.

____ C. Take up eyelet.

____ D. Needle bar thread.

33. Which of the following parts is used to position the needle when the machine is stopped?

____ A. Treadle.

____ B. Hand wheel.

____ C. Take up.

____ D. Knee lifter.

34. When threading the machine, the needle should be in which of the following positions?

____ A. Lowest possible position.

____ B. Center position.

____ C. Highest possible position.

35. In a row of stitching, which of the following causes the bobbin thread to show on the right side of the material?

____ A. The tension of the needle is too loose.

____ B. The tension of the needle is too tight.

____ C. The tension of the bobbin thread is too loose.

36. A tool known as a "T gauge" is used to accurately measure which of the following?

____ A. The length of a straight seam.

____ B. The length of a curved seam.

____ C. The width of a straight seam.

____ D. The width of a curved seam.

37. Which of the following seams may be finished on the edge by pinking?

____ A. Plain straight seam.

____ B. French seam.

____ C. Flat fell seam.

38. Which of the following statements about a straight seam is NOT true?

____ A. It may be used to join two pieces of fabric.

____ B. It may be used to join more than two pieces of fabric.

____ C. It is sewn so that the row of stitching is a uniform width from the edge.

____ D. The seam width becomes gradually wider as it is sewn.

39. Which of the following provides a very neat seam on the inside and is often used with very sheer fabric?

____ A. Pinked straight seam.

____ B. Flat fell seam.

____ C. French seam.

40. Which of the terms below describe the section of the cuff which is added to provide extra body?

____ A. Upper cuff.

____ B. Lower cuff.

____ C. Interfacing.

41. Which of the following best describes a properly set regular cuff?

____ A. Cuff has more fullness at the front of the sleeve.

____ B. Cuff has more fullness at the back of the sleeve.

____ C. The fullness is evenly distributed around the sleeve.

42. Which of the following methods is used to construct a tailored sleeve without fullness?

____ A. Pleat sleeve, the sew sleeve seam.

____ B. Dart sleeve, then sew sleeve seam.

____ C. Set in sleeve, then sew sleeve seam.

____ D. Shirr sleeve, then sew sleeve seam.

43. For which of the following types of sleeves is the sleeve cap fed with the index finger at the presser foot causing the cap to gather as it is stitched?

____ A. Darted sleeve.

____ B. Pleated sleeve.

____ C. Shirred sleeve.

____ D. Sleeve cut as part of the garment.

44. Which of the following types of zippers is used when there is no seam. allowance in the back of a blouse or dress?

____ A. Cut-in zipper.

____ B. Invisible zipper.

____ C. Lapped zipper.

____ D. Kissing zipper.

45. Which of the pockets below is most likely to be constructed in the seam of the garment?

____ A. A round pocket on the front of a shirt.

____ B. A pocket on the back of a pair of jeans.

____ C. An inside pocket on a skirt.

Directions: Questions 46 through 49 all require you to do some arithmetic to figure the answer. There is a blank sheet of paper in the back of the test booklet which may be used for scratch work. After you have worked the problems, write the correct answer on the blank line.

46. Change each of the fractions below to an equal fraction with a denominator of 16.

____ 3/4 = ?/16.

____ 3/8 = ?/16.

____ 5/8 = ?/16.

47. In a certain plant, production was set at $4.00 per 300 collars per hour. A worker who meets the hourly quota would earn how much money at the end of an eight hour day?

$ ___.___

48. If a plant pays $0.025 per piece, how many pieces would a worker have to finish in an hour to earn $3.50 per hour?

_____

49. If a bundle contains 5 pieces, how many bundles must you complete per hour to meet an hourly quota of 100?

_____

Work arithmetic problems 46-49 in the space below.

SC8213/04

INDUSTRIAL SEWING PRE-TEST
SEMESTER I
FORM C

FULL NAME _____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

DATE _____
MONTH DAY YEAR

TEACHER'S NAME _____

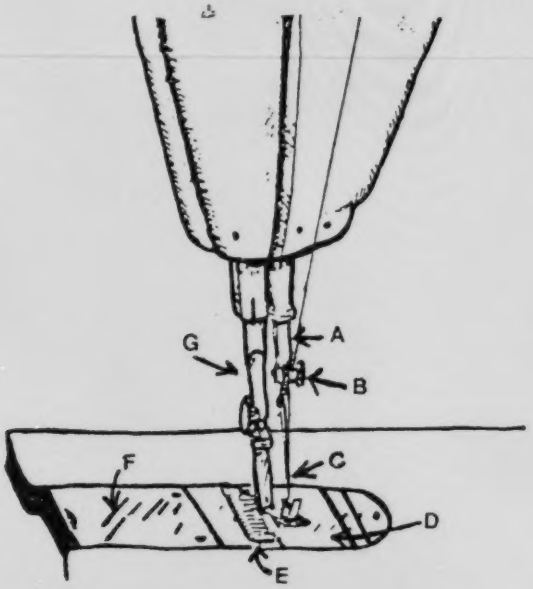
GRADE _____

The test you are going to take asks questions about things you will learn in this course. Finding out how much you know before you begin to study about Industrial Sewing will help us to plan for instruction. You are NOT expected to know all of the items on this test. However, it is very important that you read each question carefully and do the best you can.

Write your name, the date and your teacher's name on the front of the test booklet before you begin working.

Directions: Questions 1 through 3 are matching exercises. Answer each by writing the correct letter from Column B in the blank beside each item in Column A.

The picture below has arrows pointing to different parts of a single needle lockstitch machine. Each arrow is labeled with a letter. Use the picture to answer matching exercise 1.



1. Column A contains statements about the parts of the machine in the picture. Column B contains a list of the arrows which point to different parts. For each statement in Column A, place the letter of the arrow in Column B which points to the correct part. Choices in Column B may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Column A	Column B
____ The part of the machine called the throat plate.	Arrow A
	Arrow B
____ The part of the machine which feeds the material.	Arrow C
____ The part which opens for access to the bobbin.	Arrow D
	Arrow E
____ The part which holds the needle.	Arrow F
____ The part of the machine called the bed plate.	Arrow G

2. Column A contains statements about different types of zippers. Match the zipper type with the appropriate statement by placing the letter of the correct zipper type on the line in Column A. Zipper types may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Column A	Column B
____ Is set in such a way that it looks like the seam of the garment.	A. Kissing zipper
____ Used in garments like jackets which open completely.	B. Invisible zipper
____ A zipper which is closed at the top and the bottom.	C. Separating zipper
____ A zipper which is open at the top and the bottom.	D. Side placket zipper
____ Requires a centered application.	E. Cut-in zipper

3. Column A below contains pictures of various types of collars. Match the pictures with the correct collar name by placing the letter of the collar name from Column B beside the picture in Column A. Names from Column B may be used once, or not at all.

Column A

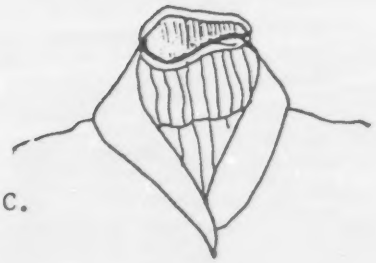
Column B

A. Wing collar
B. Shawl collar
C. Convertible collar
D. Cowl collar
E. Mandarin collar
F. Peter Pan collar
G. Cape collar

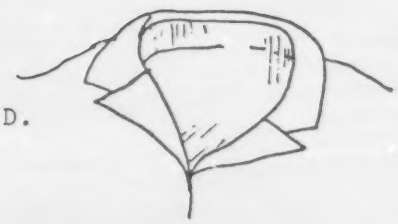
____ A.

____ B.

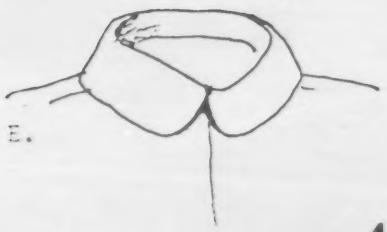
____ C.



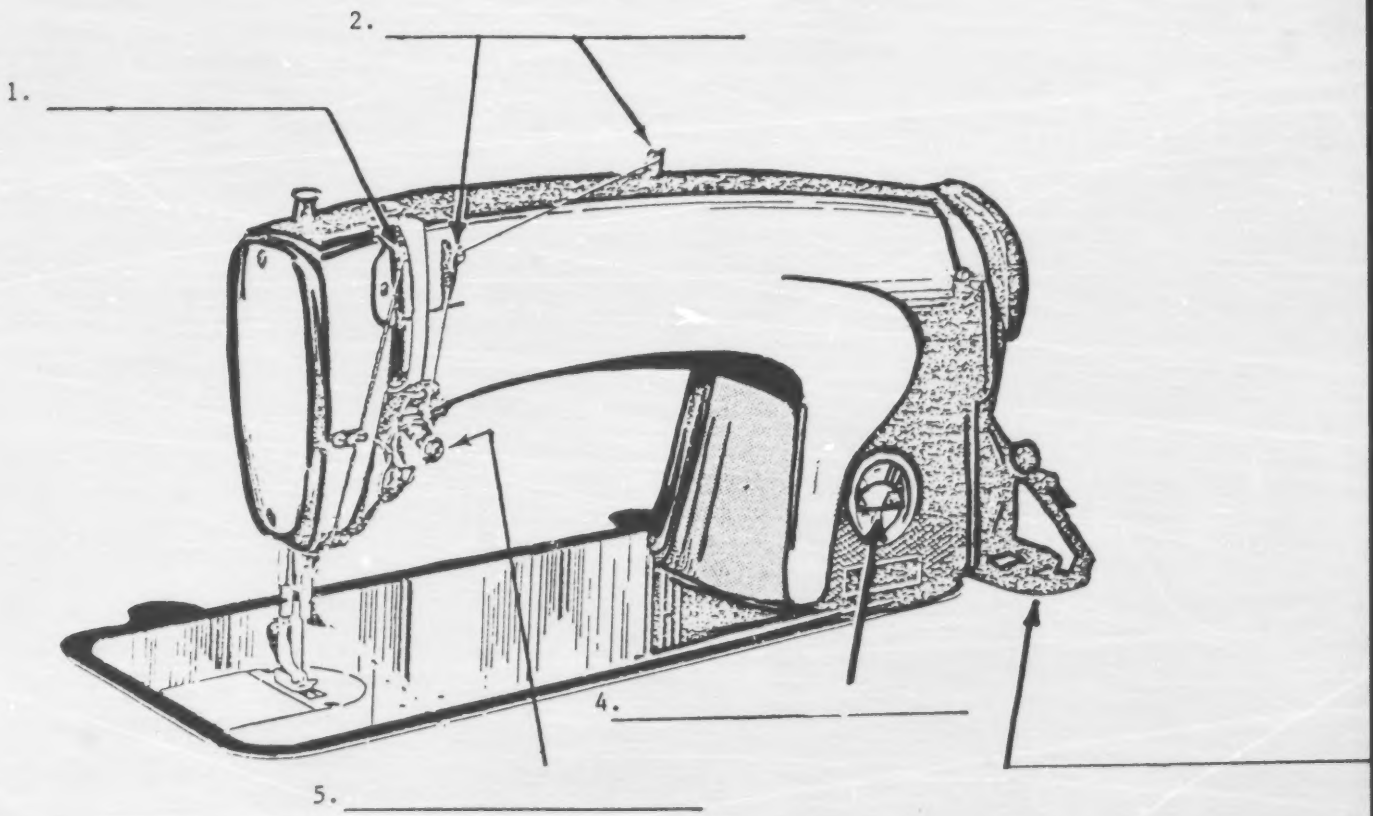
____ D.



____ E.



4. Directions: In this picture of a single needle lockstitch machine there are five arrows. Each arrow points to one part of the machine. On the line beside each number, write in the name of the part to which the arrow points.



5. Listed below are characteristics of sewing machines. In the blank beside each statement, place an "H" if it is true of a home sewing machine, a "C" if it is true of a commercial machine.

____ Stitching may be stopped quickly during sewing by applying brakes.

____ Is capable of stitching 4,000 stitches per minute.

____ Presser Foot is raised by a hand lever only.

____ Presser Foot is raised by either a hand lever of a knee lift.

6. The list below describes some different sewing operations. On the blank line beside the operation, write a "C" if the operator should use a cloverleaf gauge, write a "T" if the operator should use a T gauge, and write "CT" if the operator could use either type of gauge.

____ To sew a bustline seam.

____ To sew a seam joining a skirt and bodice at the waist.

____ To set a sleeve in an armhole.

____ To sew a French seam.

7. Listed below are two procedures for setting collars. Write a "c" in the space beside the procedure which describes the circle method of setting a collar. Write an "s" beside the procedure which describes the sandwich method for setting a collar.

____ Procedure 1.

A. Sew the back neck facing.
B. Center the collar between the bodice and the facing.
C. Stitch required seam allowance.
D. Fold the facing back with the seam and staystitch.

____ Procedure 2.

A. Match the collar to notches in neck.
B. Sew underside of the collar to the bodice.
C. Fold the outside edge of the collar back over the seam. Sew from end of collar to notch.

8. For each of the collars listed below, write a "c" in the blank if it should be set using the circle method, write an "s" in the blank if it should be set using the sandwich method, or write "CS" in the blank if it could be set by either method.

____ A. Mandarin.

____ B. Tie and Ascot.

____ C. Cape Collar.

____ D. Cowl Neck.

____ E. Turtleneck.

____ F. Wing.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 9 THROUGH 45

Questions 9 through 45 are all multiple choice items. For each question place an "X" in the block beside the correct answer. Questions 9 through 21 all ask you to look at pictures or read information which is provided. For these, look at the picture or read the information carefully before answering.

Directions: Questions 9 through 11 all refer to the four want ads in the block below. Read each ad carefully and then answer the questions. You may re-read the ads before answering, if you wish.

WANT AD 1	WANT AD 2
Industrial sewing operator. 3 years experience, dependable, will work any shift. 787-0007.	Sewing machine operator wanted. 6-day work week. Good benefits. Experience preferred. Write P. O. Box 000, Anytown, S. C.
WANT AD 3	**WANT AD 4**
Experienced sewing machine operator wanted. 5-day work week. Call 782-1112 for interview appointment.	Sewing machine operator wanted. Afternoon shift. Must be dependable. Apply in person only. Personnel Department, Clothing Industries, 5504 State Street.

9. Which of the want ads was written by a person looking for a job?

____ A. Ad 1. ____ C. Ad 3.

____ B. Ad 2. ____ D. Ad 4.

10. Which of the ads should be answered only by those who have work experience?

____ A. Ad 1. ____ C. Ad 3.

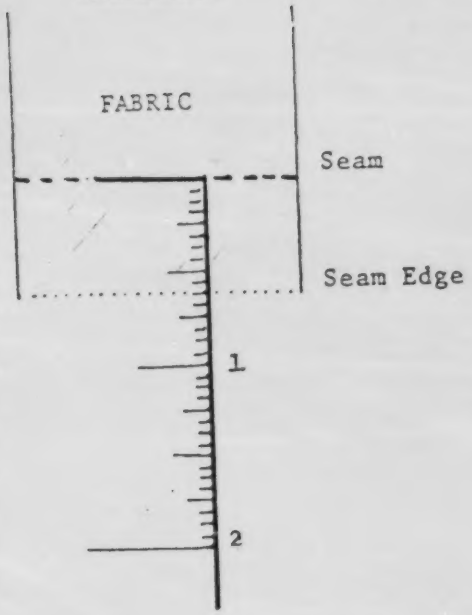
____ B. Ad 2 ____ D. Ad 4.

11. Which of the ads should be answered by going to the personnel office?

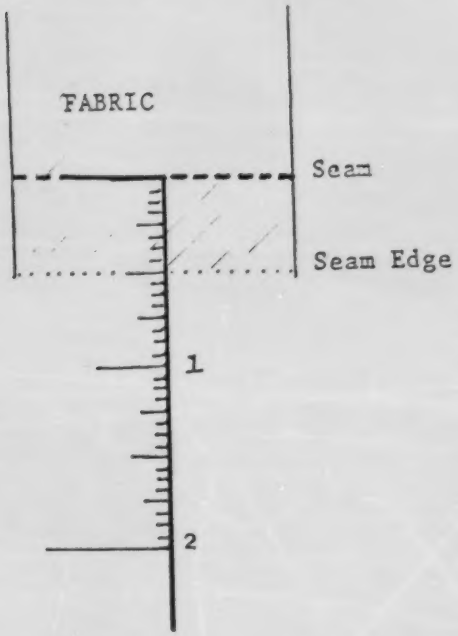
____ A. Ad 1. ____ C. Ad 3.

____ B. Ad 2. ____ D. Ad 4.

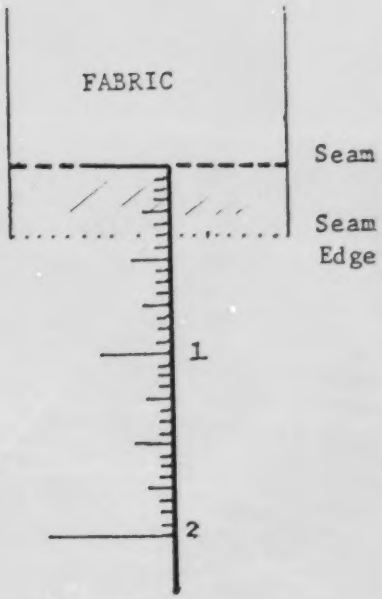
Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



12. In each of the pictures above, a seam is being measured with a ruler. In which of the pictures is there a 1/2 inch seam allowance?

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____ B. Picture 2.

____ C. Picture 3.

13. In which of the pictures above is there a 3/8 inch seam allowance?

____ A. Picture 1.

____ B. Picture 2.

____ C. Picture 3.

14. In which of the pictures above is there a 5/8 inch seam allowance?

____ A. Picture 1.

____ B. Picture 2.

____ C. Picture 3.

15. Constructing a dart from markings such as the picture below will result in which type of dart?

___ A. Shaped dart.

___ B. Vertical dart.

___ C. Semi-slanted dart.

16. The procedure below is used to construct which type of seam?

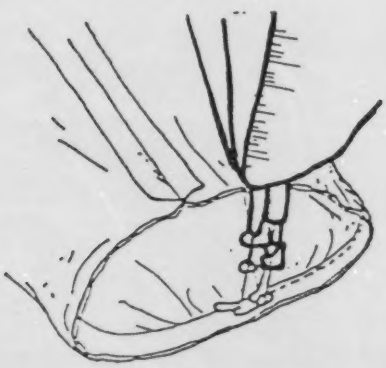
PROCEDURE

Step 1. Place two pieces of fabric with wrong sides together.
Step 2. Stitch a straight seam 1/8 inch from the edge.
Step 3. Turn the fabric with right sides together using the first seam as the fold line.
Step 4. Stitch a straight seam 5/8 inch from the edge.

___ A. French seam.

___ B. Flat fell seam.

17. The picture below is an example of which type of sleeve?

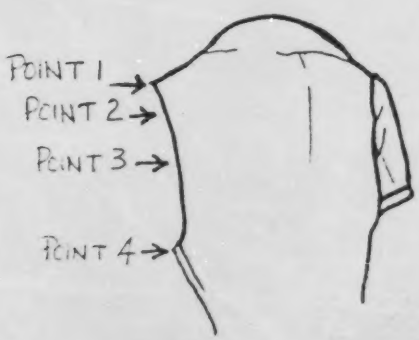


___ A. Shirred sleeve.

___ B. Pleated sleeve.

___ C. Darted sleeve.

18. In order for a full sleeve to be set into the armhole below, the notch at the sleeve crown should be matched with which points?



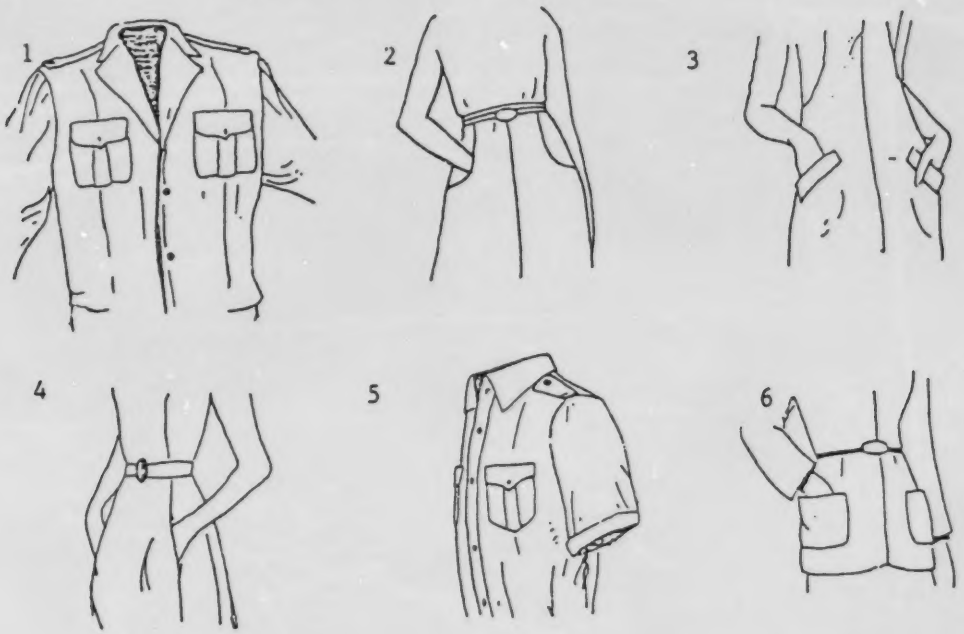
___ A. Point 1.

___ B. Point 2.

___ C. Point 3.

___ D. Point 4.

Questions 19 through 21 all refer to the figure below, which contains pictures of different types of pockets.



19. Which of the pictures from Figure 1 is an example of an inside pocket?

____ A. Picture 1.

____ B. Picture 3.

____ C. Picture 5.

____ D. Picture 6.

20. Which of the pictures from Figure 1 is an example of a patch pocket?

____ A. Picture 2.

____ B. Picture 3.

____ C. Picture 4.

____ D. Picture 5.

21. Which of the pictures from Figure 1 shows a pocket which is most likely to be made from fabric other than that of the garment?

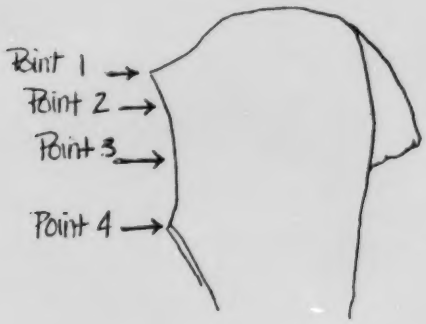
____ A. Picture 1.

____ B. Picture 4.

____ C. Picture 5.

____ D. Picture 6.

21. In order for a full sleeve to be set into the armhole below, the notch at the sleeve crown should be matched with which point?



____ A. Point 1.

____ B. Point 2.

____ C. Point 3.

____ D. Point 4.

22. Which of the following terms describes stitching which is done in order to prevent seams from raveling?

____ A. Topstitching.

____ B. Backstitching.

23. Which of the following best defines topstitching?

____ A. Stitching done in order to finish the seam edge of a garment.

____ B. Stitching done in order to prevent garment seams from raveling.

____ C. Stitching which if visible on right side of the garment.

24. Which of the four needle specification sizes listed below describes the largest needle?

____ A. 7

____ B. 12

____ C. 24

____ D. 28

25. Which of the needle sizes listed below would be used to sew a canvas garment?

____ A. .022

____ B. .032

____ C. .054

26. Which of the following is used for adjusting the position of the presser foot and releasing needle thread tension?

____ A. Presser bar adjusting screw.

____ B. Take up.

____ C. Knee lifter.

____ D. Tension assembly.

27. Which one of the following machine parts must the thread go through in order for the bobbin to fill properly?

____ A. Regulator disc.

____ B. Slack thread regulator.

____ C. Take up eyelet.

____ D. Needle bar thread.

28. When threading the machine, the needle should be in which of the following positions?

____ A. Lowest possible position.

____ B. Center position.

____ C. Highest possible position.

29. Which of the following machine parts controls the amount of thread used for stitch formation?

____ A. Tension assembly.

____ B. Take up.

____ C. Thread guide.

____ D. Needle bar.

30. In a row of stitching, which of the following causes the needle thread to show on the under side of the material?

____ A. The tension of the needle thread is too loose.

____ B. The tension of the needle thread is too tight.

____ C. The tension of the bobbin thread is too loose.

31. A tool known as a "cloverleaf gauge" is used to accurately measure which of the following?

____ A. The length of a straight seam.

____ B. The width of a straight or curved seam.

____ C. The length of a curved seam.

32. Which of the following is done to allow ease on collar corners or curves?

____ A. Trimming.

____ B. Clipping.

____ C. Notching.

33. Which of the following darts is sometimes used in place of two darts?

____ A. Curved dart.

____ B. Pointed dart.

____ C. Semi-slanted dart.

____ D. Armseye dart.

34. In constructing a dart, the stitching begins at which point?

____ A. Wide end of dart.

____ B. Pointed end of dart.

____ C. Middle point of dart.

35. The most important purpose of darts in the elbow area of a sleeve is to provide which of the following?

____ A. Shape.

____ B. Fit.

36. In order to insure a smooth flat point in a dart, the operator should do which of the following?

____ A. Backstitch the wide end of the dart.

____ B. Backstitch the pointed end of the dart.

____ C. Sew a few stitches along the fold of the dart.

37. Which of the following seams may be finished on the edge by pinking?

____ A. Plain straight seam.

____ B. French seam.

____ C. Flat fell seam.

38. Which of the following statements about a straight seam is NOT true?

____ A. It may be used to join two pieces of fabric.

____ B. It may be used to join more than two pieces of fabric.

____ C. It is sewn so that the row of stitching is a uniform width from the edge.

____ D. The seam width becomes gradually wider as it is sewn.

39. Which of the following provides a very strong seam and is often used in men's shirts?

____ A. Pinked straight seam.

____ B. Flat fell seam.

____ C. French seam.

40. The underlap of the placket is turned to the inside and sewn to the lower edge when making which type of cuff?

____ A. French cuff.

____ B. Rib cuff.

____ C. Plain shirt cuff.

41. Which of the following best describes a properly set regular cuff?

____ A. Cuff has more fullness at the front of the sleeve.

____ B. Cuff has more fullness at the back of the sleeve.

____ C. The fullness is evenly distributed around the sleeve.

42. Which of the following methods is used to construct a tailored sleeve without fullness?

____ A. Pleat sleeve, then sew sleeve seam.

____ B. Dart sleeve, then sew sleeve seam.

____ C. Set in sleeve, then sew sleeve seam.

____ D. Shirr sleeve, then sew sleeve seam.

43. For which of the following types of sleeves is the sleeve cap fed with the index finger at the presser foot causing the cap to gather as it is stitched?

____ A. Darted sleeve.

____ B. Pleated sleeve.

____ C. Shirred sleeve.

____ D. Sleeve cut as part of the garment.

44. Which of the following types of zippers requires a special zipper foot?

____ A. Lapped zipper.

____ B. Kissing zipper.

____ C. Invisible zipper.

____ D. Cut-in zipper.

45. All of the following are set on the outside of the garment EXCEPT:

____ A. A pointed patch pocket.

____ B. A square patch pocket.

____ C. A round patch pocket.

____ D. A slashed hip pocket.

Directions: Questions 46 through 49 all require you to do some arithmetic to figure the answer. There is a blank sheet of paper in the back of the test booklet which may be used for scratch work. After you have worked the problems, write the correct answer on the blank line.

46. Change each of the fractions below to an equal fraction with a denominator of 16.

____ 3/4 = ?/16.

____ 3/8 = ?/16.

____ 5/8 = ?/16.

47. In a certain plant, production was set at $4.00 per 300 collars per hour. A worker who meets the hourly quota would earn how much money at the end of an eight hour day?

$ ____.____

48. If a bundle contains 5 pieces and you are paid $0.30 per piece, how much have you made when you have completed one bundle?

_____

49. If a bundle contains 5 pieces, how many bundles must you complete per hour to meet an hourly quota of 100?

SC 82 1.3/09

INDUSTRIAL SEWING PRE-TEST
SEMESTER II

FULL NAME _____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

DATE _____
MONTH DAY YEAR

TEACHER'S NAME _____

GRADE _____

D I R E C T I O N S

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Please write your name, your teacher's name, and the date on your test booklet before you begin working. Do not turn this page until your teacher tells you to begin.

1. A serged seam is sometimes called a finished seam because:

_____ A. The over-wrapped thread prevents raveling.

_____ B. The over-wrapped thread provides a neat seam edge.

_____ C. The excess material is cut away as the seam is sewn.

_____ D. The entire cycle is completed in one operation.

2. A series of closely spaced stitches used for reinforcement at stress points is referred to as:

_____ A. Barring stitches

_____ B. Zig zag stitches

_____ C. Chainstitch tacks

_____ D. Bar tacks

3. When used in industrial sewing, the term cycle is best defined by which of the following:

_____ A. A complete operation performed by an automatic machine.

_____ B. A small wheel used to adjust the size of automatically made button holes.

_____ C. A series of sewing steps performed by the operator.

4. Which of the following best defines the term barring stitches?

_____ A. The stitches on the sides of the button hole

_____ B. The stitches at the ends of the button hole

_____ C. The stitches which form the round end of an eyelet

_____ D. Stitches sewn to reinforce a finished button hole

5. A machine part used to insure an even hem width is called a/an:

_____ A. Oscillator

_____ B. Regulator

_____ C. Folder

6. In addition to hemming, a folder is sometimes used for which of the following purposes?

_____ A. Making pocket flaps

_____ B. Making flat-felled seams

_____ C. Making box pleats

_____ D. Making French cuffs

7. If a row of blindstitching has stitches which are not uniform, which of the following is MOST likely to be true?

_____ A. The oscillating rib needs adjusting.

_____ B. The penetration dials need adjusting.

_____ C. The operator pulled the material through the feed dog.

_____ D. The operator's leg rested against the knee lifter.

8. Which of the following may be sewn on the automatic button sew machine ONLY if a special attachment is used?

_____ A. Very large four holed buttons

_____ B. Hooks and eyes

_____ C. Snaps

_____ D. Shank buttons

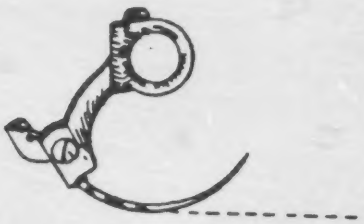
9. Which of the following garments would have a mitered neck?

_____ A. Cowl neck sweater

_____ B. Turtle neck sweater

_____ C. V-neck sweater

10. A machine which has a needle like the one in the picture is called a:



_____ A. Blindstitch machine

_____ B. Button hole machine

_____ C. Double-needle lockstitch

_____ D. Single-needle lockstitch

11. Which of the following machines provides an invisible stitch on one side of the fabric?

_____ A. Blindstitch

_____ B. Serger machine

_____ C. Single-needle lockstitch

_____ D. Felling machine

12. When using the button sew machine, the operator is usually responsible for all of the following EXCEPT:

_____ A. Placing the work under the clamp at the correct spot

_____ B. Placing the button with the holes lined up properly

_____ C. Moving the work before the second row of holes are sewn

13. Which of the following terms refers to the side of a piece of material which will be shown when the garment is worn?

_____ A. Face

_____ B. Ply

_____ C. Bias

_____ D. Selvage

14. The term ply refers to which of the following?

_____ A. The folded edge of a seam

_____ B. The degree of tauntness in thread

_____ C. The lengthwise edge of woven material

_____ D. The number of layers of material

15. Which of the following machines makes a stitch which does not go all of the way through one layer of fabric?

_____ A. Blindstitch machine

_____ B. Single-needle lockstitch

_____ C. Serger

_____ D. Button hole machine

16. Which type of serger machine is required to set cuffs with fullness?

_____ A. A machine which carries six threads

_____ B. A machine with a single feeder

_____ C. A machine with twin feeders

17. In which of the following ways is the zig zag machine DIFFERENT FROM the single-needle lockstitch machine?

_____ A. Type of stitch made

_____ B. Speed of operation

_____ C. Needle movement

_____ D. Shape of bobbin

18. The serger machine is used for which of the following?

_____ A. Sewing cording around a pocket

_____ B. Sewing a hem which is invisible on the right side

_____ C. Sewing seams with stitches which wrap the thread around the seam edge

_____ D. Setting in side-placket zippers

19. An attachment called a hopper feed is used for which of the following?

_____ A. Adjusting the speed of the feed dog

_____ B. Rapid positioning of buttons for sewing

_____ C. Proper positioning of button holes

20. Which type of seam is used when some elasticity or give in the seam is needed?

_____ A. Only chainstitched

_____ B. Only lockstitched

_____ C. Both lockstitched and chainstitched

_____ D. Both serged and chainstitched

21. Which of the following is done by loosening or tightening thumb screws on the zig zag machine?

_____ A. The width of stitches is changed

_____ B. The length of stitches is changed

_____ C. Both length and width are changed

22. A second row of stitching which is used to reinforce seams made on a serger is called a:

_____ A. Safety stitch

_____ B. Blindstitch

_____ C. Zig zag stitch

_____ D. Whip stitch

23. In addition to attaching cording, the cord foot is sometimes used for which of the following operations?

_____ A. Setting zippers

_____ B. Hemming

_____ C. Shirring

_____ D. Making button holes

24. Which of the following is done by adjusting the feed regulator dial on a zig zag machine?

_____ A. The width of the stitches is changed

_____ B. The length of the stitches is changed

_____ C. Both length and width are changed

25. Which of the following attachments is used to gather material as it is sewn?

_____ A. Cording attachment

_____ B. Shirring attachment

_____ C. Raw edge binder

_____ D. Overcast attachment

26. The knife on the serger machine is used for which of the following?

_____ A. Cutting the openings in vertical button holes

_____ B. Cutting extra fabric off of the seam edge

_____ C. Cutting decorative braid in uniform widths

_____ D. Cutting the opening in eyelet button holes

27. Which of the following machines has two tension assemblies and two bobbins?

_____ A. Chainstitch

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_____ C. Button sew

_____ D. Button hole

28. A raw edge binder is used for which of the following purposes?

_____ A. Finishing seam edges

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_____ D. Reinforcing the edges on button holes

29. When completing an operation which requires two different seam widths, which of the following gauges is the operator MOST likely to use?

_____ A. T-gauge

_____ B. Cloverleaf gauge

_____ C. Swing gauge

_____ D. Inch gauge

30. On which of the following machines is the stitch locked by jerking the work away from the machine?

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31. Which of the following terms is defined as "the width of a zig zag stitch"?

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32. Both serger machines and knife machines cut extra fabric out of seams. How do seams made on these machines differ?

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33. Which of the following statements is true of a chainstitch machine?

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34. Match each operation with the proper attachment by writing the letter of the correct response from Column B in each blank in Column A. Choices from Column B may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Column A	Column B
_____ 1. Maintaining an even hem width	A. Raw edge binder
_____ 2. Making flat-felled seams	B. Cord foot
_____ 3. Setting zippers	C. Three-cornered gauge
_____ 4. Controlling the width of curved seam allowances	D. T-gauge folder

SC 8213/04

INDUSTRIAL SEWING PRE-TEST
SEMESTER II

FULL NAME _____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

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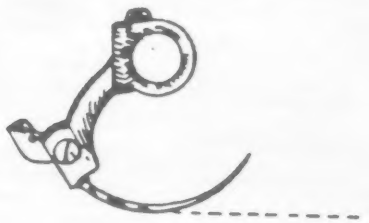

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